Remarks/Arguments:

Reconsideration of the application is requested.

Claims 1 and 3-7 are now in the application. Claims 1 and 3-6 have been amended. Claim 2 is being cancelled herewith. Claim 7 has been added. Support for claim 7 can be found on page 7, lines 9-13 of the specification. No new matter has been added.

In item 2 on page 2 of the above-identified Office action, claim 2 has been objected to because of the following informalities.

The Examiner stated that in claim 2, "situated at right angles" should be "situated at a right angle". Claim 2 has been cancelled. Therefore, the objection to claim 2 by the Examiner has been overcome.

In item 4 on page 3 of the above-identified Office action, claims 1-6 have been rejected as being indefinite under 35 U.S.C. § 112.

More specifically, the Examiner has stated that in claim 1, "can be" renders the claims indefinite. Claim 1 has been amended so as to further clarify the claim. Therefore, the rejection of claim 1 has been overcome.

The Examiner stated that in claim 5, "in case of" renders the claim indefinite. Claim 5 has been amended so as to further clarify the claim. Therefore, the rejection of claim 5 has been overcome.

It is accordingly believed that the claims meet the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. Should the Examiner find any further objectionable items, counsel would appreciate a telephone call during which the matter may be resolved. The above-noted changes to the claims are provided solely for cosmetic or clarificatory reasons. The changes are not provided for overcoming the prior art nor for any reason related to the statutory requirements for a patent.

In item 6 on page 3 of the Office action, claim 1 has been rejected as being fully anticipated by Thomas (U.S. Patent No. 5,860,318) under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

The rejection has been noted and the claims have been amended in an effort to even more clearly define the invention of the

instant application. The claims are patentable for the reasons set forth below. Support for the changes is found in claim 2 and on page 7, lines 14-20 of the specification.

Before discussing the prior art in detail, it is believed that a brief review of the invention as claimed, would be helpful.

Claim 1 calls for, *inter alia*:

the adjusting device configured for being connected in an angularly rigid manner to a shaft.

Claim 1 also calls for, *inter alia*:

the adjusting device having a lever arm, the lever arm for being secured to an adjustable stop, the adjustable stop disposed on the deflection lever and adjustable with respect to the deflection lever along an axis disposed perpendicular to a rotational axis of the shaft for setting an angular position of the adjusting device in the recess.

Claim 1 also calls for, *inter alia*:

a deflection lever having a recess, the adjusting device being disposed in the recess in a rotationally movable manner.

As noted above, claim 1 has been amended to include the subject matter of claim 2. Claim 2 was not rejected over Thomas. Accordingly, claim 1 is allowable over Thomas.

Even though claim 1 is allowable over Thomas, the following further remarks pertain to the Thomas reference.

With regard to Thomas, the Examiner refers to a recess 34, which is interspersed by an adjusting device (connecting rod) 18, 22. When the lever 24 rotates, the adjusting device 18, 22 is moveable in the recess 34. In the case of a pivoting movement, this is also possible in a rotationally moveable manner.

According to claim 1, the adjusting device is connected with a shaft to have rigid angles. As can be acquired from Figs. 1 and 2 according to Thomas, the stop point can be moved around the pivot center, in which case the relative position of the part (22) is variable with regard to the part (18). Therefore, Thomas discloses that part (18) and part (22) are connected with one another so to be rotationally moveable.

"Rotationally moveable" means, part (18), and part (22) are connected with one another to be moveable. Thus, Thomas does

not disclose a connection having rigid angles between a shaft and the adjusting device.

As seen from the above-given remarks, the reference does not show the adjusting device configured for being connected in an angularly rigid manner to a shaft, as recited in claim 1 of the instant application.

In item 7 on page 4 of the Office action, claim 1 has been rejected as being fully anticipated by Dulger (U.S. Patent No. 4,235,130) under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

As noted above, claim 1 has been amended to include the subject matter of claim 2. Claim 2 was not rejected over Dulger. Accordingly, claim 1 is allowable over Dulger.

Even though claim 1 is allowable over Dugler, the following further remarks pertain to the Dugler reference.

Dulger discloses that a lever is provided with a recess (slotted link 1), into which an adjusting device (part 36) engages. As can be seen from the plan view of Fig. 3 of Dulger, Dulger discloses that the part (36) is arranged next to the part (3), which has the recess. As shown in the plan view of Fig. 3 of Dugler, Dugler discloses that the shaft (2)

is constructed in two parts, and merely arranged to the right and to the left relative to the U-shaped part (1). Thus, Dugler discloses that the shaft (2) is not disposed in the recess (1).

As seen from the above-given remarks, the reference does not show a deflection lever having a recess, the adjusting device being disposed in the recess in a rotationally movable manner, as recited in claim 1 of the instant application.

In item 8 on page 4 of the Office action, claim 1 has been rejected as being fully anticipated by Bennett (U.S. Patent No. 2,972,894) under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

As noted above, claim 1 has been amended to include the subject matter of claim 2. Claim 2 was not rejected over Bennett. Accordingly, claim 1 is allowable over Bennett.

In item on page 4 of the Office action, claims 1-6 have been rejected as being fully anticipated by Saalfrank (U.S. Patent No. 2,841,991) under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

Saalfrank discloses a screw (20) on which screw a thread element (supporting structure) (21) is displaced. The

movement of the thread element (21) drives a movement of a lever (12).

The reference does not show the adjusting device having a lever arm, the lever arm for being secured to an adjustable stop, the adjustable stop disposed on the deflection lever and adjustable with respect to the deflection lever along an axis disposed perpendicular to a rotational axis of the shaft for setting an angular position of the adjusting device in the recess, as recited in claim 1 of the instant application.

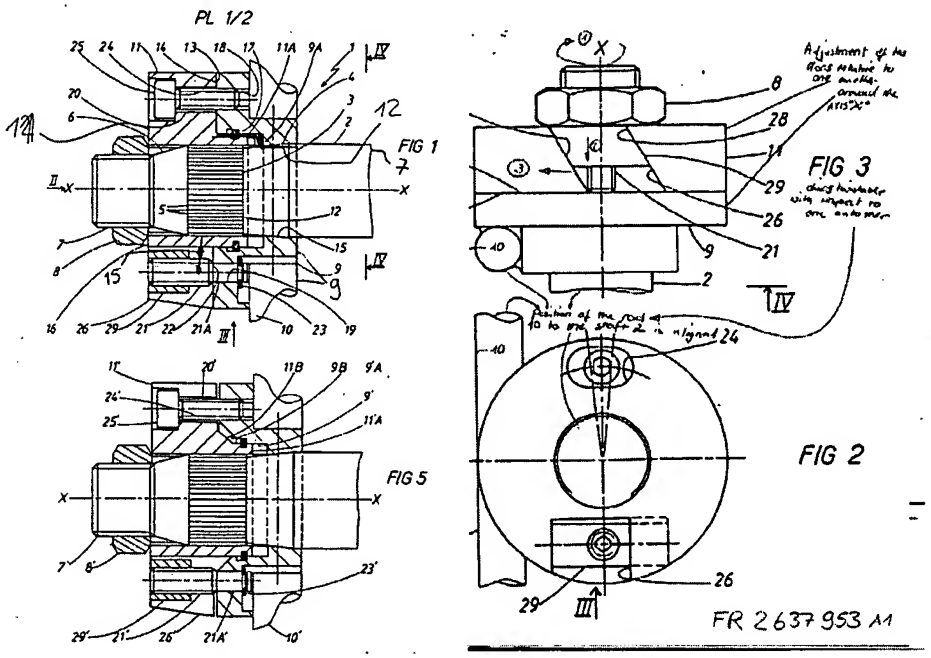
Furthermore, Bennett and Saalfrank each provide the use of a transmission, which has a drive (screws) for transmitting a movement. The transmission transmits a movement onto an output side.

All documents, Thomas, Dulger et al., Bennett and Saalfrank each describe transmissions, which convert a movement initiated from a drive device and transmit it onto an output end.

Different assemblies are provided within the transmission (shafts, recesses etc.), which take part in transmitting a movement from the drive device to an output end.

Contrary thereto, an adjusting device as recited in the claims serves for adjusting the transmission itself.

The following further remarks pertain to the Guilloineau reference FR 2 637 953 A1 cited in the international search report. Guilloineau discloses a deflection lever is provided with an adjusting device. A stop is guided at the adjusting device on a rotationally mounted screw (21). The adjusting device supports itself at the stop and defines a lever arm. The stop is constructed as a special nut (29). The nut has a section shaped as a parallelogram. The nut operates as an adjustable stop. In order to adjust the stop (the nut), the screw (21) is rotated, which causes the nut to move along the screw thread and thus along the rotation axis of the shaft (see marked-up Figs. 1-3 and 5 of Guilloineau provided below). Thus, the position of the two discs (11, 9) relative to one another is adjusted. The disc (9) is penetrated by the shaft (2) in a rotationally moveable manner, and carries the rod (10). The disc (11) is connected with the shaft (2) so as to define rigid angles.



Contrary thereto, in the present invention as claimed recites that the adjustable stop is disposed on the deflection lever and is adjustable with respect to the deflection lever along an axis disposed perpendicular to a rotational axis of the shaft for setting an angular position of the adjusting device in the recess.

As seen from the above-given remarks, the reference does not show the adjusting device having a lever arm, the lever arm for being secured to an adjustable stop, the adjustable stop disposed on the deflection lever and adjustable with respect to the deflection lever along an axis disposed perpendicular to a rotational axis of the shaft for setting an angular

position of the adjusting device in the recess, as recited in claim 1 of the instant application.

It is accordingly believed to be clear that none of the references, whether taken alone or in any combination, either show or suggest the features of claim 1. Claim 1 is, therefore, believed to be patentable over the art and since all of the dependent claims are ultimately dependent on claim 1, they are believed to be patentable as well.

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and allowance of claims 1 and 3-7 are solicited.

In the event the Examiner should still find any of the claims to be unpatentable, counsel respectfully requests a telephone call so that, if possible, patentable language can be worked out.

If an extension of time for this paper is required, petition for extension is herewith made.

Please charge any other fees which might be due with respect to Sections 1.16 and 1.17 to the Deposit Account of Lerner Greenberg Stemer LLP, No. 12-1099.

Respectfully submitted,

/Alfred K. Dassler/

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AKD:sa

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